**CERRO COPPER PRODUCTS**

DIVISION OF CERRO CORPORATION

# INTERNAL MEMORANDUM

Form HC-1C SHOW NAME, TITLE AND UNIT OF ADDRESSEE AND ADDRESSOR

OTHER ADDRESSEES • FOR INFORMATION A-2

7/27/73

cc: W. E. Dunnick
C. Hummel
A. Suhre
~~P.~~ Tandler
File

153982

1104

TO: R. W. Ripley, Chief Metallurgist

DATE: July 17, 1973

FROM: W. P. Lorenz, Laboratory Director

SUBJECT: Process Water Control

In agreement with W. E. Dunnick's memo of April 19, I believe that proper control of plant process waters can best be effected if the responsibility lies with one department with technical capabilities such as the Laboratory.

Among C. Hummel, A. Suhre, and myself, we have discussed control of process waters with at least four different water treatment companies, and it is my opinion that our present basic control program with a couple of exceptions is technically sound. With the proposed changes, plant water systems should be adequately protected from damage and failure.

In addition to Nalco Chemical Company, our present water treatment supplier, we have decided to let Vulcan Laboratories get a piece of the action on control of the persistant problem that we have been experiencing with the anode doors. Having two suppliers in the plant is a more complicated arrangement, but we feel that Nalco has not performed well enough in this area and competition will keep both suppliers on their toes.

The proposed system will consist of an acid to dissolve scale and an inhibitor to protect the metal surface from pitting attack. Chuck and Al have agreed to make changes necessary in the feed system for this new treatment program on the anode cooling tower and should be in operation by the end of next month.

Starting Monday, July 30, the Laboratory will assume responsibility for sampling, analysis, and treatment of all water systems in the plant. We will control water systems by making regular trips through the plant and running the water analysis on site and make necessary adjustments to the equipment.

Chuck, Al, and myself are working out details of the new set-up, but basically, Maintenance's involvement will only be to keep the equipment in repair and keep chemicals supplied. The Laboratory will keep in close touch with Maintenance through regular reports on the condition of the water systems.

WPL/plg

OTHER ADDRESSEES · FOR INFORMATION

1104

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DIVISION OF **CERRO CORPORATION**

# INTERNAL MEMORANDUM

Form HQ-10 SHOW NAME, TITLE AND UNIT OF ADDRESSEE AND ADDRESSOR

**TO:** Listed Below **DATE:** June 20, 1973

**FROM:** W. E. Dunnick, Vice President

**SUBJECT:** RESPONSIBILITY FOR CONTROL OF TREATED WATER

This refers to my April 19th letter on this subject.

I have heard nothing from anyone involved since my April 19th letter and I am assuming that everyone is in agreement with the suggested responsibility for control and that it is operating in this manner.

If anyone is not in agreement I want to know so that we can decide the areas of responsibility.

Original Signed by W. E. Dunnick

WED/bg

TO: C. Hummel, Maintenance Superintendent
W. P. Lorenz, Laboratory Director
R. W. Ripley, Chief Metallurgist
P. Tandler, Manager of Engineering

C03460

OTHER ADDRESSEES · FOR INFORMATION

CC: J.A. Staples

1104

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DIVISION OF CERRO CORPORATION

# INTERNAL MEMORANDUM

Form HQ-1C SHOW NAME, TITLE AND UNIT OF ADDRESSEE AND ADDRESSOR

TO: J. Goldenberg

DATE: June 4, 1973

FROM: G. Albatt

SUBJECT: Water system for run-out trough and concrete tank

The capacity of the steel run-out tank is approximately 27,000 gallons. The capacity of the concrete tank is approximately 28,000 gallons. However, the concrete tank must keep a minimum pumping level. Assuming a two foot pumping differential the capacity of the concrete tank is reduced to 17,000 gallons. Therefore to drain the steel tank, 10,000 gallons will be lost to the sewer. Also, the minimum level is not kept in the concrete tank since things like the billet cooling tank drain into it.

An average week's usage of city water is 50,000 - 60,000 gallons. The cost for water per week is only about $15.00, but the cost of the additional additive may be as high as $1,400 per week. Apparently the proper amount of water treatment is not added since a large amount is not used, however, without the proper additive the extruded shells are dark.

GA/mr

C03461

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CC: J.A. Staples

1104

# INTERNAL MEMORANDUM

Form HC-10 SHOW NAME, TITLE AND UNIT OF ADDRESSEE AND ADDRESSOR

TO: J. Goldenberg

DATE: May 30, 1973

FROM: C. Albatt

SUBJECT: Well water usage of #2 B.A.F.

A water meter was installed in each well water line feeding the two heat exchangers. The meters were taken from the warehouse and one does not work. The meter that operates properly recorded approximately 70,000 gallons used in one operating day. Assuming the other exchanger uses the same amount a total of 140,000 gallons of well water are used per day. After this reading is confirmed, I will have the meter moved to the other heat exchanger to verify the above assumption. I will give you additional readings later this week.

GA/mr

C03462